
R E M A R K S
UPON THE
Preliminary Articles
OF
P E A C E.

Price One Shilling.

R. B. M. A. R. I. S.

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Preliminary Articles

P. E. A. C. E.

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R E M A R K S
O N T H E
P r e l i m i n a r y A r t i c l e s
O F
P E - A C E ,

As They were lately transmitted to Us from the *Hague* : Wherein the Article relating to the granting a Subsidy to the Pretender by the House of *Hanover*, for Securing their Hereditary Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain*, is proved to be the highest Insult on the Present King, and the most dangerous Attack upon the Original Liberties of the *English* Nation, which were acknowledged by King *William* III. and from which they have never yet departed, nor can ever Sell. With the Grounds and Reasons of the Revolution.

To which are subjoined, Some Observations concerning the Payment of the late Emperor's Loan.

L O N D O N :

Printed for C. CORBETT, over-against *St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street.*

REMARKS

ON THE

Preliminary Articles

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MAR 12 1937

REMARKS
UPON THE
Preliminary Articles
OF
PEACE.

THE sudden and unexpected Change of Affairs having caused great Speculation in the *British* Dominions, and the Secrecy of the Preliminary Articles of Peace raised various Suspensions in the Minds of the People in general, I shall endeavour to give the Reader a clear and distinct Idea of the Effects the approaching Peace must have upon the Interests and Safety of these Kingdoms.

B Altho'

Altho' a general Darkness is spread over this free Nation (God forbid it should be such a Darkness as was spread over the Land of *Ægypt* by devouring Locusts) yet we find the Preliminary Articles of Peace communicated to us by the foreign News-Writers; who seem to know the *British* Affairs much better than we are allowed to know them ourselves; and as they are not contradicted by Authority, we shall at present presume, that we depend upon them for Truth.

As the mere Forms of re-capitulating former Treaties are no more than common-place Work, it would be needless and impertinent to trouble the Reader with them. I shall therefore confine myself to such Articles only, as immediately and essentially concern the Freedom and Interests of the *British* Nation.

From the *Hague*, that grand political Cabinet of Intelligence, we have the following important and astonishing Preliminary Article, for establishing a solid, safe and honourable Peace; which, for its Novelty and Excellence, ought to be printed in Letters of Gold; but as so much of that sovereign Metal is
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medicinally applied to cure a most dangerous Complication of political Distempers, I shall content myself with giving it the Reader, in a Character so large and visible, that he may neither mistake, nor forget it.

Hague, May 13, N. S.

By another very wise Regulation, Care is taken, that the Repose of Europe might not be vexed by certain Pretensions which often start to the Prejudice of the Tranquillity of Great-Britain. In order therefore to extinguish these Pretensions FOR EVER, a Support, or Subsidy, will be accorded to the Family, by whom they are occasioned; by which means they will be CERTAIN of a suitable Maintenance, without being any longer a Charge upon the POPE. The same Family, by accepting this Subsidy, must renounce, in the most solemn and

irrevocable Manner, all Claims whatsoever, which may deny, or tend to exclude the House of Hanover from a perpetual Succession to the Throne of Great-Britain. By this Means such Pretensions will be entirely annihilated, as well as the Protest, addressed in the Year 1713, under the Name of James III. to the Plenipotentiaries of the Congress at Utrecht, against such Treaties of Peace made, or to be made, as might shut out the Pretender, who appeared under that Name.

From the above *wise Regulation*, who will have the Impudence to deny the Doctrine of *Pythagoras* ; for the very Essence of the Soul of *Solomon* is undoubtedly transmigrated into some human Body, which has taken up its Abode at the *Hague*. Thrice happy *Dutchmen* !

However, we *Englishmen* are an odd Set of People, and are so strangely prepossessed from our Cradles with the Notions of Liberty, that
was

was the identical *Solomon* himself, both Body and untransmigrated Soul, even if he brought with him all the ancient Splendor of *Jerusalem*, to command an Obedience which interfered with our Liberties, we should be free enough to tell him, That we knew best how to manage our own Affairs; and admonish him to make as expeditious a Retreat as possible, lest further Evil should attend him.

Having thus gently touch'd upon the Wisdom of Foreigners, in meddling with *British* Affairs, I shall now proceed to make some rough, unpolished, honest *English* Remarks upon the foregoing wise Articles of Peace; and communicate such Ideas of it as are inspired by plain roast Beef and Plumb-Pudding brought to Table neat and genuine, without the least Assistance of a *Dutch Solomon*, or a *French Cook*.

First then. *By another wise Regulation, Care is taken, that the Repose of Europe might not be vexed by certain Pretensions which often start to the Prejudice of the Tranquillity of Great-Britain.*

This wise *Dutchman* has undoubtedly a great Compassion towards *Europe*; and thinks
it

it full Time, after such prodigious hard Work in killing and being killed, that its wearied Inhabitants should go to sleep quietly, and not be disturbed by the Barking of that Dog the Pretender, who will never let them rest in Peace, but make them start in unsettled Slumbers, unless G——t B——n will concur in coaxing him, and then all *Europe* may sleep together unmolested. I never, till now, imagined the young *Italian* Gentleman of such Importance, that all *Europe* must not sleep till he has had his Fee ; which is as follows :

In order therefore to extinguish these Pretensions for ever, a Support, or Subsidy, will be accorded to the Family, by whom they are occasioned ; by which Means they will be certain of a suitable Maintenance, without being any longer a Charge upon the POPE.

This Preliminary Coiner at the *Hague* has very generously granted a Sum of Hush-Money to the *Stuart* Family, to support the Grandeur due to their high Birth ; for he expressly says, *a suitable Maintenance* ; but as to the Ways and Means for raising the Money to be paid on this happy Event, we may presume he leaves to the Wisdom of the B——*ss*
P——t.

P——t. I may venture to say, without affronting the Wisdom of this *Dutch Solomon*, that the *French King* is already tired of the Money he has expended for the re-instating the Pretender's unhappy Family in the *British Dominions*; therefore he will, of course, slip his Neck out of the Collar. His Holiness has likewise a great Share of these pacific Preliminaries, to the immortal Credit of this Protestant, free, *English* People; for the *Hague-Writer* has given a Receipt in full to the Pope; but, perhaps, his Holiness will not take such a Receipt, without the Arrears, due to the Ecclesiastical See, are also paid; and then there may be also a further Demand of Arrears due to the most Christian King: God bless his innocent Christian Majesty! I hope I commit no Sin in conforming strictly to the Rules of the New Testament, where we are expressly ordered to pray for our Enemies. But to the main Point:—the Money! the Money! Who's to pay it? No Equivocation, Mr. *Dutchman*: Will their High Mightinesses pay it? Not one Word of Answer to that. To be brief in the matter, I suppose G——t B——n is to be the intended Cat's Paw, and *Jack Pay-for-all*. But you may depend upon it, we shall endure a great deal of Drubbing, before we conform to this honourable

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Pacification, ratified and concluded in the foreign News-Papers.

Hitherto I have been something ludicrous in the Affair; but I solemnly declare I soon intend to be serious; for I am now coming to a Point which is not to be trifled with.

The same Family, by accepting this Subsidy, must renounce, in the most solemn and irrevocable Manner, all Claims whatsoever which may deny, or tend to exclude the House of Hanover from a perpetual Succession to the Throne of Great-Britain.

The House of *Hanover* enjoys the *British* Crown through the bad Management, and arbitrary Temper of King *James* the Second, who abdicated these his Imperial Dominions; or rather, in plain *English*, he found, that his free-born Subjects would not be imposed upon, and subjected to the Yoke of Slavery, either by him, his Popish Priests, or his Ministers of State; therefore he thought himself under an absolute Necessity of quitting his Dominions, lest he should suffer the same Fate as his Father. From this Abdication the People were left without any Government, and put to the Necessity of assuming
their

their ancient, undoubted, and natural Right of forming what Sort of Government they thought most conducive to their Happiness. During this *Inter-regnum*, or Vacation of the Crown, various Opinions were formed of Government. The Friends of King *William* declared the Right to be invested in the People; and that the Power, both of Kings and Parliaments, was ceased; as the Reader will see by the following remarkable Passage during the *Inter-regnum*.

‘ That the supreme Power Personal of
 ‘ *England* is in the King, Lords and Commons,
 ‘ which are the three essential Parts of the
 ‘ *English* Constitution: That the supreme
 ‘ Power was dissolved by the Failure of two
 ‘ essential Parts of it, *viz.* of the King, by
 ‘ his Subjection to the Bishop of *Rome*; his
 ‘ usurping an arbitrary Power, and afterwards
 ‘ by his personal withdrawing himself; and
 ‘ of the House of Commons, which could not
 ‘ be so called, according to the Constitution;
 ‘ the King being gone, and the *Freedom of*
 ‘ *Elections* being destroyed by the King’s *En-*
 ‘ *croachments*: That the *Supreme Power* real
 ‘ remained in the Community, who might
 ‘ act by their Original Power: That though
 ‘ every particular Person was, notwithstand-
 C ing

' ing such Dissolution, subject to the Laws
 ' which were made by the Supreme Power
 ' Personal, when in being; yet the Commu-
 ' nity's Power was not bound by them, but
 ' was paramount to all Laws made by the su-
 ' preme Power Personal; and had a full
 ' Right to take such Measures for settling the
 ' Government, as they should think most
 ' sure and effectual for the lasting Security
 ' and Peace of the Nation; since it was *the*
 ' *Community of ENGLAND* which first gave
 ' Being both to *King* and *Parliament*, and
 ' to all the Parts of the Constitution: That
 ' the *Community only* had a Right to take
 ' Advantage of the King's Forfeiture, or De-
 ' sertion.' Therefore, by this Article, the
 very Foundation of the Revolution, and
English Liberty, are undermined. Indeed,
 with regard to his present Majesty's serene
 Temper and calm Disposition, no Man can
 suppose he will attempt that absolute tyranni-
 cal Power which this *Dutch*-Disposer of
English Liberty has bestowed on the House
 of *Hanover*. But let it be known both to
French, *Dutch*, or any other foreign Power
 whatever, that from the delusive Principles
 of *Passive Obedience*, *Non-Resistance*, and
Hereditary Right, King *James* the Second
 lost that Crown, which the House of *Hanover*
 now

now enjoys upon *Revolution* Principles. To make the *British* Crown absolutely hereditary in any Family whatever, *Passive Obedience* and *Non-Resistance* must be introduced to support that hereditary Right; and does this *Dutch Solomon*, or rather Fool, imagine the *British* Nation have so entirely lost both their Honour and their Senses, to give away their Money to buy off a *Man* from troubling them any more; in lieu of which Money he will do them the great Honour to intail Misery and Slavery upon them, and their Posterity, for ever. I must take the Liberty, however, Mr. *Dutchman*, to speak plain *English* during the short Time you have peaceably allowed me to enjoy it: In which Language your Article will stand as follows:

That upon the paying a certain Sum of Hush-Money, which shall be stipulated, to the Pretender, and his Family, *for ever*, the said Pretender will settle the illustrious House of *Hanover* in the hereditary Throne of *Great Britain* *for ever*, upon just the same Principles and Authorities which dethroned King *James* the Second, and made him and his Family Exiles *for ever*.

However ridiculous this may appear, it is the real Meaning of this perpetual Peace-making Article ; and has no other Sense than, that the People of *England* will again receive the long-exploded Doctrine of *Passive Obedience* and *Non-Resistance*, in order to fix the *British* Diadem upon the Heads of the House of *Hanover*, who now enjoy it by the general Consent of a free People. Most excellent Exchange indeed !

I shall now search into the Causes and Ground-Work of the Revolution, and upon which the *Hanover* Succession, in the Protestant Line, is so securely settled and established, that nothing can possibly remove them from the Enjoyment of the *British* Dominions, but treading in the Steps of the unfortunate, head-strong King *James* the Second, who, when he received undoubted Intelligence of the Prince of *Orange*'s Design, ' was taken speechless, and, as it were, ' Thunder-struck. The airy Castle of a dispensing arbitrary Power, raised by the magic Spells of Jesuitical Counsels, vanished away in a Moment, and the deluded Monarch, freed from the Inchantment by the Approach of the Prince of *Orange*, found him-

‘ himself upon the Brink of a Precipice,
 ‘ whilst all his intoxicating Flatterers stood
 ‘ amazed and confounded at a distance,
 ‘ without daring to offer him a supporting
 ‘ Hand, lest his greater Weight should hurry
 ‘ both him and them into an Abyfs.’

That mis-guided Monarch depended upon the Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance of his Subjects; and, upon this Presumption, proceeded to exercise an unlimited absolute Authority over the Lives, Fortunes, and Liberties of his Subjects; and boldly attempted to trample down his People, and introduce the Popish Religion, contrary to the Opinion even of his Non-resisting Subjects.

But, lest he should be deceived by his People, he had still a greater Security, as he imagined, than the Addresses of his Subjects. A Standing Army, he persuaded himself, would be a Castle of Defence to him against the worst Consequences that could possibly happen.

However, he found his Mistake too late. Had he accepted of a large Body of *French* Veteran Soldiers, he might indeed have
 caused

caused much Blood-shed among his People ; but would not, even by that Resource, have secured an uninterrupted arbitrary Power over a free-born People.

And here it will not be improper to give a short Detail of the Behaviour of King *James's* Standing Army, first, in the great Affair of the Seven Bishops, and then at the last Crisis of his Affairs.

That Monarch was grossly deceived by some Time-serving Flatterers in their Harangues from the Pulpit, ' That Monarchy and ' Hereditary Succession were by Divine Right ; ' That the Legislature was vested in the Person of the Prince only, and the two Houses ' of Parliament, that of the Commons especially ; inconsiderable Parts of the Constitution ! And that Kings had an unquestionable Power to dispense with Laws.' The Writer of the History of those Times observes, upon the foregoing Priest-flattering Doctrine, ' What Prince could have withstood the Temptation of grasping at Arbitrary Power, and countenancing the Religion which seem'd most subservient to ' that End, and in so favourable a Juncture, ' when the reigning Part of the Nation was ' lulled

‘ lulled asleep by the Doctrine of Passive
 ‘ Obedience and Non-Resistance ?

Upon the Presumption, therefore, of this
 sleepy ridiculous non-resisting Doctrine, King
James ordered his Declaration for Liberty of
 Conscience to be read in all Churches through-
 out the Kingdom ; which the Bishops not
 complying with, Seven of them were, for
 their Petition, sent to the *Tower*. The
 Historian observes, ‘ That upon this Occa-
 ‘ sion, not only the People, but Persons of
 ‘ Quality, and even the SOLDIERS, mur-
 ‘ mured, and did not stick to say, That
 ‘ their Duty to the KING was not suf-
 ‘ ficient to stifle their Resentment for those
 ‘ Reverend Divines, who were unworthily
 ‘ used, only because they would not betray
 ‘ their Consciences, and the Trust reposed
 ‘ in them. Thus, instead of falling into the
 ‘ Hands of a rude, severe Guard, they were
 ‘ no sooner landed at the *Tower*, but most
 ‘ of the Officers and Soldiers fell on their
 ‘ Knees to beg their Blessings. The King
 ‘ being informed of all the Demonstrations
 ‘ of Tenderness and Respect that were paid
 ‘ to the Bishops in Disgrace, and fearing the
 ‘ Consequences thereof, caused the Guard of
 ‘ the *Tower* to be doubled.’

This

This was the first Proof of the Dependance King *James* was to expect from his Standing Army.

The next was, when the Seven Bishops were tried in *Westminster-Hall*, and acquitted. The Behaviour of the Army, upon this Occasion, is transmitted to us in the following manner: ‘Nor did the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* terminate the Shouts that were raised upon the Acquittal of the Bishops, but flew presently to *Hounslow-Heath*, where the Soldiers in the Camp echoed them so loud, that it startled the King, who was that Day entertained in the Earl of *Feversham*’s Tent: infomuch that his Majesty sent him out to know what was the Matter. The Earl being returned, told the King, it was nothing but the Soldiers shouting, upon the News of the Bishops being acquitted. *And do you call that nothing*, reply’d the King, much discomposed: *But so much the worse for them*, added he.’ Soon after the Landing of the Prince of *Orange*, an almost general Desertion of the Army ensued.’ The foregoing Observations may serve all future Princes as a Lesson, that there is no Dependance

pendance in this Kingdom for an unlimited hereditary Monarchy ; but that the Kings of *England* lose their Authority, when they cease to be the Protectors and Guardians of the Rights and Liberties of the People.

The following well-concerted Letter of the Prince of *Orange* to the Officers of the Army, had likewise a very powerful Effect in weaning the Army from the King.

Gentlemen and Friends,

WE have given you so full and so true an Account of our Intentions in this Expedition, in our Declaration, that as we can add nothing to it, so we are sure you can desire nothing more of us. We are come to preserve your Religion, and to establish your Liberties and Properties ; and therefore we cannot suffer ourselves to doubt, but that all true *Englishmen* will come and concur with Us in our Desire to secure these Nations from Popery and Slavery. You must all plainly see, that you are only made use of as Instruments to enslave the Nation, and ruin the Protestant Religion ; and when that is done, you may judge what yourselves
D ought

ought to expect, both from the cashier-
 ing all the Protestant and ENGLISH
 Officers and Soldiers in *Ireland*, and by the
Irish Soldiers being brought over to be put
 in your Places, and of which you have seen
 so fresh an Instance, that we need not put
 you in mind of it. You know how many
 of your Fellow-Officers have been used,
 for standing firm to the Protestant Religion,
 and to the Laws of *England*: And you
 cannot flatter yourselves so far, as to ex-
 pect to better used, if those who have
 broke their Word so often, should by your
 Means be brought out of those Streights
 to which they are at present reduced. We
 hope, likewise, that you will not suffer
 yourselves to be abused by a false Notion of
 Honour; but that you will, in the first place,
 consider what you owe to Almighty God, and
 next to your Country, yourselves, and your
 Posterity; which you, as Men of Honour,
 ought to prefer to all private Considerations
 and Engagements whatsoever. We do there-
 fore expect, that you will consider the Ho-
 nour that is now set before you, of being
 the Instruments of serving your Country,
 and securing your Religion: And we shall
 ever remember the Service you shall do Us
 upon this Occasion, and promise you, that
 we

we shall place such particular Marks of our Favour on every one of you, as your Behaviour at this Time shall deserve of us and the Nation ; in which we will make a great Distinction of those that shall come seasonably to join their Arms with ours : And you shall find us to be

Your well-wishing,

And assured Friend,

W. H. P. O.

The Divine Hereditary Right of King *James* the Second was so far from being esteemed of any Authority, when put in competition with the Rights and Liberties of the People, that it inspired the Son-in-law with such heroic Sentiments of Honour and Generosity towards this *then* oppressed Nation, as not only by all justifiable Policy, but also by Force of Arms, to restore us to our original State of Freedom ; and, after our Freedom was thus restored, he accepted the lost Crown of his Father, as a FREE GIFT of the People, who had a RIGHT to dispose of it to whom they thought most capable and worthy of so high a Trust.

But to return. The Prince of *Orange's* Letter was spread under-hand over the whole Kingdom, and the Suggestions of it being undeniable, and well couched, it had a wonderful Effect on the Spirits of the Soldiers ; so that those who did not personally comply with it at the Prince's Landing, yet resolved they would never draw their Swords in this Quarrel, till they had a free Parliament to secure the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of *England*. Nor had Admiral *Herbert's* Letter to King *James's* Fleet less Influence on the Seamen ; which is as follows :

Gentlemen,

I HAVE little to add to what his Highness [the Prince of *Orange*] has expressed in general Terms, besides laying before you the dangerous Way you are at present in, where Ruin or Infamy must inevitably attend you, if you don't join with the Prince in the Common Cause, for the Defence of your Religion and Liberties. For should it please God, for the Sins of the *English* Nation, to suffer your Arms to prevail, to what can your Victory serve you, but to enslave you deeper, and overthrow the true Religion
in

in which you have lived, and your Fathers died? Of which I beg you, as a Friend, to consider the Consequences, and to reflect on the Blot and Infamy it will bring on you, not only now, but in After-Ages : That by your Means the Protestant Religion was destroyed, and your Country deprived of its ancient Liberties ; and if it pleases God to bless the Prince's Endeavours with Success, as I don't doubt but he will, consider then what their Condition will be that oppose him in this so good Design, where the greatest Favour they can hope for, is, their being suffered to end their Days in Misery and Want, deserted and despised by all good Men. It is therefore, and for many more Reasons too long to insert here, that I, as a true *Englishman*, and your Friend, exhort you to join your Arms to the Prince, for the Defence of the Common Cause, the Protestant Religion, and the *Liberties of your Country*. It is what I am well assured the major and best Part of the *Army*, as well as the *Nation*, will do, so soon as Convenience offers. Prevent them not in so good an Action whilst it is in your Power ; and may it appear, That as the Kingdom has always depended upon the Navy for its Defence ; so you will yet go farther, by making it, as much as in you lies, the Protection of
her

her Religion and Liberties ; and then you may assure yourselves of all the Marks of Favour and Honour suitable to the Merits of so great and glorious an Action. After this, I ought not to add so inconsiderable a Thing as that it will for ever engage me to be in a most particular manner,

Gentlemen,

Your faithful Friend,

and humble Servant,

Ar. Herbert.

The Subsidy which the Pretender is to have for renouncing all his Claims is not mention'd by this wise Article-Maker of Peace ; but we may reasonably conclude, that the Demand, upon such an Occasion, must be very exorbitant. The Payment of a single Farthing upon that Account would be as much an Acknowledgement of his Right to the Imperial Crown of *Britain*, as a Man would be by Law obliged to pay a Debt of a large Sum, by paying a Farthing in part. One would conclude that Foreigners look
upon

upon the *English* Ministry as Madmen, or Fools, or that they have a latent Design to introduce the Pretender.

The People of *England* disown the *Pretender*; they likewise disown the Doctrine of Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance; and disdain highly, that any Foreigner should attempt the settling the Succession in the House of *Hanover* by Treaty, when they have already the greatest Security they can possibly have, that is, *The Voice of the People*.

A Subsidy paid to the Pretender, would irritate the *British* Nation in such a manner, as never to be pacify'd. It is well known to his present Majesty, and to all *Europe*, that no Subjects of any Prince whatever, not even those Idolizers of their King, the *French*, shew'd greater Affection and Resolution in supporting the House of *Hanover* than we did during the late Rebellion. And shall we give a Man Money to let us be quiet, when he is not able to resist us? In private Life, such a Behaviour would be the most contemptible; what then must be thought of it in the Courts of Princes?

The

The vast Expence this Kingdom has been at to support their Liberties against any Encroachments are too glaring to be deny'd: We expected, that when the War was over, there would be a Reduction of the heavy Taxes, which already bear too hard upon the People; but must we entail a perpetual Debt upon our Posterity, to keep Peace with *France*, the Pope, and the Pretender? I don't know what strange Ideas may be formed of us *Britons* by the *Hague* News-Writer; but I am sure there is scarce a Man in the Kingdom, except *Jacobites*, but would venture his All to defend the Right of his present Majesty, which he enjoys as a Free-Will Offering of his People, rather than he should submit upon such low and ignominious Terms, as to buy his Right of an abjured Pretender, who has it not to sell.

As to the perpetual Succession in the House of *Hanover*, it is out of the Power of Human Laws to secure it *absolutely* against all future Events. Thus far indeed I will grant it may be secured, That whilst succeeding Princes of this illustrious House maintain the Principles from which they owe their Establishment upon the *British* Throne, they will be

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dom into insurmountable Difficulties and Bloodshed. This new Doctrine caused a general Alarm all over the Kingdom: Inasmuch that on the Twentieth of *January*, 1693, ' Complaint was made to Parliament, ' of a printed Pamphlet, intituled, *King William and Queen Mary Conquerors*; as ' containing Assertions of dangerous Consequence to their Majesties, to the Liberties ' of the Subject, and Peace of the Kingdom. The House, upon Examination of ' the Matter, ordered, the next Day, the ' said Pamphlet to be burnt by the Hands ' of the common Hangman; and that his ' Majesty be desired to remove Mr. *Edmund Bohun*, the Licenser, from his Employment, for having allowed the same to be ' printed. It was at the same time suggested, ' that Dr. *Burnet*, Bishop of *Sarum*, was ' the Inventor of the Notion of their Majesties being Conquerors, which he had ' first of all broached in a Pastoral Letter, ' whereupon the House passed the same Censure on that Letter, and ordered it publicly to be burnt by the common Executioner. Nor did this Affair stop in the ' House of Commons, for on the Twenty-fourth of *January* the Lords passed a Resolution, That the asserting King *William* ' and

‘ and Queen *Mary*’s being King and Queen
 ‘ by Conquest, was highly injurious to their
 ‘ Majesties, and inconsistent with the Prin-
 ‘ ciples on which *this Government is founded*,
 ‘ and tending to the *Subversion of the Rights*
 ‘ *of the People* ; which Vote being commu-
 ‘ nicated to the Commons, that House unani-
 ‘ mously concurred with their Lordships,
 ‘ with the remarkable Addition of some
 ‘ Words, *viz.* Injurious to their Majesties
 ‘ RIGHTFUL TITLE to the Crown of these
 ‘ Realms.’

It seems very manifest, that the aforefaid
 Article is calculated by *France*, to create
 Distrusts in the Hearts of his Majesty’s faith-
 ful and loyal Subjects, and is one of the
 deepest Mines that ever could have been in-
 vented to blow up the illustrious House of
Hanover. There is no Man upon the Face
 of the Earth infallible ; the most Judicious
 may be trepann’d and deceived. Here is a
 Scheme laid for acknowledging the Pre-
 tender’s Right by the King of *Britain* him-
 self. This, no doubt, is to be brought up in
 future Times, to shew the Uprightness and
 Integrity of the Politicks of *France*, when he
 shall think proper, in a most Christian Man-
 ner, to invade these Kingdoms in favour of

the Pretender; and the yearly Money *Great Britain* is to pay, upon the happy Event of the Pretender's Renunciation of all Right to these Dominions, will be kept in store to recover them. For this young Gentleman is bred up in the Principles of a Religion which entirely disowns, *That any Faith ought to be kept with Hereticks*. And further, he may plead, that it was an Act of Compulsion, and therefore of no more Force, than a Note extorted from a Man in Prison in order to gain his Liberty.

Another Part of this wise *Dutch* Preliminary is, That the Kings of *Great Britain*, of the House of *Hanover*, will have peaceable Possession of the Crown, which has been molested for sixty Years, and endeavoured to be wrested out of the Hands of those whom the People have entrusted with it. But here lies the Snake in the Grass: When all Things seem quiet and settled, the *French* Politicians Hopes will consist in this, that some of the House of *Hanover*, when they are freed from the Dread of a Competitor to the Crown, may become regardless of the Liberties of the People, and fall into such Measures, as may render them obnoxious to their Subjects: They may have evil Counsellors,

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as King *James* the Second had ; they may be as obstinate as he was ; turn Papists as he did ; and, in order to accomplish their End, the *French* King may bribe the Counsellors of State, and introduce Jesuits into the Court. No Man can answer for his Posterity. His present Majesty's Moderation, Wisdom, Prudence, and utter Abhorrence of a positive Temper, is sufficient to guard against those Attacks ; and the Experience, and consummate Wisdom of the Prince of *Wales* is likewise a sufficient Defence. But who can answer for Life ? No Power can command it, nor can the most able Physician secure it ; nor can the most wise and honest Man upon Earth give any Security, that some of his Posterity may not be both Knaves and Fools. A Prince may be left young ; Statesmen may jar in accomplishing their own private Views of Ambition and Interest ; they may flatter and delude a vain aspiring Prince, and then a general Wreck of Affairs of State may ensue. And herein seems to lie the deep Designs of the most Christian King. If such a Disaster should happen, which God of his infinite Mercy forbid it ever should, Posterity, I presume, will have a Declaration to the following Effect from this *Renunciating* Family :

You

‘ You must all be sensible of the long Exile
 ‘ our Family has suffered from the Weakness
 ‘ of our misguided Ancestor, King *James*
 ‘ the Second, whose Soul we hope is at Rest
 ‘ in Peace. We have, by our long Suffer-
 ‘ ings, gained Experience of the dangerous
 ‘ Consequences of an arbitrary Government
 ‘ in the *British* Dominions; and now, from
 ‘ the princely Care we have of our loving
 ‘ Subjects, seeing them groan under various
 ‘ Oppressions, offer ourselves to relieve them
 ‘ from those Chains wherewith they are
 ‘ shackled. There is now no Objection to
 ‘ be made to our Right, since you labour un-
 ‘ der those very Grievances which ruined our
 ‘ Royal Ancestor. You have now a Con-
 ‘ vert to the Faith and Doctrine of the *Ro-*
 ‘ *miss* Church, who is a Bigot without Judg-
 ‘ ment, and who will allow no Man to
 ‘ think but as he does himself. But we, from
 ‘ our princely Care of you, and the tender
 ‘ Affection towards tender Consciences, will
 ‘ allow you all Liberty that you can de-
 ‘ fire, &c. &c. &c.

It is a Duty, Mr. *Dutchman*, that we
 owe Posterity, to take an equal Care of them,
 as our Ancestors have done of us; and pre-
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vent, to the utmost of our Abilities, the Cause of any future Broils : And nothing can more effectually do it, than our guarding against the Craft and Subtilty of the *French* Court, who, let their Pretensions of Peace be what they will, are still contriving to introduce that Family to the *British* Crown, whom you have articed to pay a Subsidy for their perpetual Renunciation.

The Pretender, I suppose, by the Advice and Consent of his Holiness, and the Christian King, has now sold his Divine Right to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, to all Intents and Purposes, without any secret Reservations. But I cannot help observing here, that the Gifts of Heaven ought not to be barter'd for Gold : I ask Pardon of his Holiness, for disputing the Validity of dispensing Power and Indulgencies. However, permit me to say a little more upon this Sale ; I presume it is of no great Consequence whether it was by Hand or by Auction, so it is but a fair Sale ; which I must enquire a little further after : With perpetual *Hereditary Right*, which Words have always bore the same Meaning as *absolute Monarchy*, the Buyer is entitled to all the Appurtenances, such as the *Jure Divino* in the Purchaser, and the *Passive Obedience* and
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Non-Resistance in the Purchased, who are the People of *Great-Britain*: For, without the latter of these, the former is of no Force. I think King *James* the Second had such intolerable bad Success with his *Jure Divino*, that no Man would be troubled with it at any rate, so far from paying a large Price for it; for it hurried that unfortunate Monarch into such a Series of Misfortunes, that he at last begged of the *French* King to intermeddle no more with his Affairs; but to let him retire, with his Family, into some distant Corner of the World, there to lament his fallen State, and die in Peace. *Passive Obedience* and *Non-Resistance* in the People is of equal Worth with the *Jure Divino* of the Prince; for the *People*, when they found their *Prince* resolved to build a Foundation for Tyranny upon his *Divine Right*, so far from completing his Designs by their *Passive Obedience* and *Non-Resistance*, that they ever did, and ever will, not only deny all *Right* in such a *Prince*, but will shake off their Obedience, and have Recourse to all Precautions, their dreaded Loss of Liberty can suggest to them, for their Security.

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The latter part of this Article, or rather, as I conjecture, the *Dutchman's* Comment upon it, cannot be sufficiently ridiculed. He says :

By this Means such Pretensions will be entirely annihilated, as well as the Protest addressed in the Year 1713, under the Name of James the Third, to the Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Utrecht, against such Treaties of Peace made, or to be made, as might shut out the Pretender, who appeared under the above Name.

A Claim would have been full as valid under the Name of the *Grand Signior*, as *James* the Third : and the *Protest* of a Criminal against the Judge who passes Sentence upon him, equally regarded. It was, indeed, a very good Subject for the *Plenipotentiaries* to display their Logic and Eloquence. However, our *Hague* News-Writer has now fairly shut this said pretended *James* the Third

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out of Doors; and I hope he has, at the same Time, since he has routed him, taken Care to secure the Gates in so strong a Manner, that this violent Disturber of the *Peace of Europe* in general, and the *Tranquility of Great Britain* in particular, will never be able to break in upon us, if at any time hereafter he should think proper to alter his Mind.

I think I have said sufficient to shew the Inconsistence and Impudence of this Article, how injurious it is to the Honour of his Majesty, and dangerous to the *British Constitution and Liberties*.

The next Article I shall remark, is that of the Guaranty of *Silesia* in Favour of the King of *Prussia*; which is this:

It is also stipulated, that the Guaranty of Silesia, in Favour of Prussia, shall be effected by the Concurrence of all the contracting Parties,

Parties, exclusive of the mutual Guaranties which are to be entered into by the Empress and his Prussian Majesty, with respect to the Possessions held by those two Powers at the Time the Treaty of Peace shall be concluded.

It would have been necessary, before these contracting Parties had concurred in the Disposal of *Silesia*, that they should have paid off the Money due upon that Pawn or Mortgage: Surely, if Princes are necessitated to pawn their Goods or Lands for present Money to support their Exigencies, there ought to be no Collusion winked at; for, as I apprehend, a Collusion is Cousin-German to a Conspiracy. I am very well persuaded, that if the Parties who lent the Money upon this *Silesian* Pledge, were obliged to borrow it at *Home*, to oblige her Majesty of *Hungary Abroad*, upon any Goods or Lands, they would have been obliged to pay Principal and Interest too, before they could have their Effects restored. I hope there will be

no Plea, That the late Emperor died insolvent, or that he borrowed Money upon a pretended Security that was not his just Property. But we *Englishfolks* are exceeding cunning and secure in our Dealings one with another, but are the most easy Dupes in the World to any plausible Pretences, when made by Foreigners. But it is a Maxim amongst all Gamesters, *Let them laugh that win.*

I have no Objection to the King of *P——*'s making the best Terms he can for himself; and it is generally believed, upon very good Grounds, that he has been well recompensed for his good Offices: Nevertheless, the same Honesty and Equity that is required between Man and Man, in order to support a fair Character, ought with equal Reason and Justice to be expected from Princes to Subjects; and if *He* thinks it not for *his Interest* to mention it, we ought for our *own sakes*, to demand it: though, at present, I cannot see that we have any other

other Remedy left, than to sue for it in *Forma Pauperis*.

It is an undeniable Fact, that considerable Sums of Money have been borrowed of the *British* Subjects by the *Austrian* Family, the Interest of which has not been paid; and the Security in *Silesia* is now guaranty'd to the King of *P——a*: I presume I may say, without Offence, that the Principal and Interest of that Money ought to be paid by *Somebody*; but I cannot find one Article in the Preliminaries which are communicated to us from our Peace-Makers at the *Hague*, which takes the least Notice of it. Emperor's Loan still affords us the usual Comfort in the publick Accounts of Stocks, at NO PRICE.

Are the People of *England* to be the only Sufferers by the War? They have no Pretensions upon the Continent, except the Mines of *Silesia*: What then have we been fighting for? To secure the Queen of *Hungary*

gary and the *Dutch* from the rapacious *Jwas* of *France*, to take off the burdensome Maintenance of the Pretender from the *Pope* and the *French* King, and to confirm new Acquisitions for the King of *P*——, and pay him into the Bargain for his great Condescension in accepting them; and to ruin great Numbers of our own Subjects, and oppress the Widow and Fatherless! for there are Numbers of such who are Creditors upon the late Emperor's Loan. The *British* Nation have borne their Share sufficiently in ballancing the Political Scales of *Europe*, and flung in their Gold with great *Liberality*. Surely, as we have supported so heavy a Burden as a People in general, individual private Creditors ought not to be injured.

It would have been kind of the *Hague News-Writer* to have given us some glimmering Hopes of Relief in this Affair. But not one Word about it. However, as all honest Men, upon settling Accounts, when they

they find a Deficiency in the Bills of those they deal with, pay with the same Pleasure, as they receive, so we may reasonably expect, from the honest Character which his P—— Majesty bears, that though he is not compelled by Articles of Peace, yet, as the *Austrian* Family has had the Money, and he has got the Security, the Affair will be compromised between him and the Queen of *Hungary* in such a manner, that the *British* Lenders may not be Losers by the *German* Borrowers' I only just hint at this, fearing lest we free-born Subjects may be complain'd of by Foreign Princes, for daring so much as to mention a Right or Property of enquiring after Money lent to such High Powers. But perhaps the Courts of *France* and P—— have thought so trifling an Affair as ruining a Number of private Families in *England*, not worth mentioning in an Article of Peace. But whatever may be thought of this Affair by Foreign Powers, the People of *England*, who are the only Persons concerned, apprehend themselves,

selves, and with great Reason, to be highly injured : For it is undoubtedly the greatest Piece of Ingratitude for any one to borrow Money in their Neccessity, and take no Care of the Payment.

Another very important Article of Peace is the Settlement of Don *Philip*. Three Sovereigns in one Family is too much. But, however, if his most Christian Majesty out of his King-making Generosity thinks proper to bestow a Crown, or Dominions, under any other Title, upon him, God's Will be done ! For I don't see who is to controul him in his Designs. But if he had, in his Christian Compassion bestow'd some Dominions upon Don *Carlos* the *Italian*, that his Subsidy might have been paid him by his own Subjects, it would have been much more agreeable to us *British* Lions ; (for I hope the *French* King don't take us to be *Essex* Lions). If a Renunciation had been made upon such Terms, we might then have hoped never more to be plagued with a pretended
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Re-Assumption. But I can assure his *French* Majesty, that if ever he attempts King-making again in *England*, he will at last find himself inclosed in those Jaws he had better not provoked. For however pacifick some of us have lately appeared, the *British* Blood has not lost any Part of that Spirit which inspired their undaunted Ancestors.

The *Dutch* News which mentions a Dispute which is like to arise about the conquered Towns in the *Low Countries* is of such little Consequence to us, that it is not worth remarking; therefore I hope the contending *Parties* will fight it out among Themselves, without craving our Assistance; for if we should impertinently intermeddle, and any broken Heads and bloody Noses ensue, I don't see any farther Advantage can possibly accrue to us, than having the Honour of paying the Surgeon for curing them.

It appears, upon the whole, that the Preliminaries transmitted to us from Foreigners, are weak and dangerous, unworthy the known Wisdom and Integrity of his Majesty and his Ministers: That they tend to create Murmurs among the *British* People, and baffle all their pacifick Expectations: That their Hopes of Trade from *Cape Breton* are vanished: That they were deluded with gaudy Drapery in News Papers, of *Cape Breton for ever*: That the said Drapery remains with an unfinish'd Head; and that they begin to fear, there are many more fine Pieces of Drapery that wants some Original Master to finish the Heads. Therefore, in full and certain Hopes, that they shall hereafter rise to hear of more advantageous Preliminaries, they commit themselves to sleep, 'till the *Dutch* News-Writers awakens them to hear more joyful Tidings of a safe, honourable, and lasting Peace.

F I N I S.